

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

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HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

SIXTH ARTICLE—HOME FRUIT GARDEN.

By L. C. CORBETT, Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture.

THE possibilities in fruit culture upon restricted areas have been very generally overlooked, with the result that many persons who own a city lot, a suburban home or even a farm now look upon fruit as a luxury. This can all be changed, and much of the land which is now practically waste and entirely unproductive can be made to produce fruits in sufficient quantity to give them a regular place upon the family bill of fare and at the same time add greatly to the attractiveness of the table and healthfulness of the diet.



Photo by New Hampshire agricultural station. WELL PRUNED AND WELL CULTIVATED ORCHARD.

Canada field peas, will accomplish the desired result. If the soil is loose and sandy, losing its store of plant food readily, this fault can be remedied by the addition of retentive material, such as clay. The amount of clay to be added must be governed by the degree of stiffness desired in the soil. If, on the other hand, the class of plants to be generally grown is suited to a loose, sandy soil and it seems desirable to add to the collection a plant, such as plum, which naturally requires a heavy, retentive soil, it would undoubtedly be better to change the character of the plant by grafting it upon a stock adapted to sandy soil conditions than to attempt to modify the soil to suit the plant.

Such modifications in plants are not always easily accomplished, and with many plants there is an alternate but to use them on their own roots. In this latter case the soil itself must be made to conform to the demands of the plants. The soil, in addition to being heavy and retentive, may also be cold and wet.

If the soil be mainly moist the only safe and satisfactory remedy lies in thorough underdrainage. This can be accomplished in two ways. Drains may be dug and a stone conduit built to allow the superfluous water to escape, or, what is better, agricultural tile may be laid in the bottom of the trench. If the soil is very stiff and retentive the tiles should not be laid over two or a half or three feet deep and about one foot apart. If the soil is porous the drains may be placed farther apart and buried deeper.

At planting time all broken or decayed roots should be cut away, leaving only smooth cut surfaces and healthy wood to come in contact with the soil. A large part of the root area of the plant has been lost in transplanting the top should be cut back in proportion to the roots remaining.

The holes in which trees, vines or shrubs are to be set should be simple so that the roots of the plant may have full spread without bending them out of their natural course. The earth at the bottom of the holes should be loosed to a depth below the line of excavation. The soil placed immediately in contact with the roots of the newly set plant should be rich top soil, free from soil or partially decayed organic matter. Firm the soil over the roots by tramping, as this brings the soil particles together and at the same time in close contact with the surface of the roots. A movement of soil water in this set up and the food supply of the soil brought immediately to the

use of the plant. When the operation of transplanting is complete the plant should stand one or two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

In the case of the apple and the pear the fruits are borne upon "spurs" of the previous year's growth only, these spurs appearing on wood one year or more of age. Heading in or shortening each shoot of the season's growth, therefore, must be done with care in order not to reduce the bearing wood beyond a profitable limit. The bearing shoots are usually obscurely located upon the sides of the branches.

With the peach, however, it is the wood of the last season's growth upon which the fruits are directly borne, and with them heading in may be successfully employed to limit the quantity of fruit borne by the tree. Japanese plums bear on both-year-old wood and spurs. Pruning may therefore be used to this fruit, the same as in the case of the peach.

The grape bears its fruit on shoots of the season, which in turn usually arise from canes of the previous year's growth. Old wood on the grape is therefore of little value; hence the development of so many systems of training which maintain only a single permanent trunk, from the top of which the bearing canes are renewed each year.

By planting the vines closely and carrying up single trunks to a fixed height and from the top of the stalks carrying out horizontal arms along which "spurs" are maintained a short growth from each spur will be sufficient to give a uniform and sufficiently dense canopy of leaves for the arbor.

Raspberries and blackberries both bear their fruits on short shoots which arise from canes of the previous season's growth.

In the case of the currant and gooseberry the fruits are produced on both old and new wood. The fruits appear as axillary growths from the shoot itself, and wood three years or more of age is unproductive and should be cut away.

Strawberries are rarely produced in profitable quantities by plants more than one year old. Plants over two years of age should be rooted out to give room for new ones.

The interest of a fruit garden may be greatly enhanced by growing there in plants not adapted naturally to the climatic region in which the garden is located. The most hardy sort should be selected, in addition to which the fruiting shoots may be wrapped in matting, covered with straw, and the fruits thus successfully protected, or, if it seems desirable, temporary sheds may be built over the plants and these thatched with straw or fodder sufficiently to protect them from frost. Then, again, semi-hardy sorts may be tipped over by cutting the roots on one side, bending the branches close to the soil, staking them down and then covering the whole plant with matting and earth or a straw thatch and earth.

The fact that trees can be grown as dwarfs as well as standards will enable one to utilize a space which had previously been considered unsuited for the development of a tree. In proportion to size dwarf trees are more fruitful than standards, and they come into bearing sooner.

Dwarfing is accomplished by bud grafting or grafting robust growers on slow growing stocks, and most tree fruits lend themselves to this treatment. Besides this method of modification, there are other methods quite as important to the owners of small areas. Standards may be grown as "bushes" or as "pyramids," thus making it possible to grow them much closer together. Pruning and training used in combination have shown the possibilities of restricting plants to the "espallier," "ordon" and other styles of training employed in growing fruits against walls. These methods not only allow plants to be grown more closely than is common in orchard practice, but they allow the grower to take advantage of locations and conditions under which trees could not develop normally.

Besides the advantage of dwarfing, grafting may be turned to good account to enable the owner of few trees to increase his sorts beyond the limits of the trees he possesses. There are single trees known which bear as many as 150 varieties of apples.

In addition to the advantages to be gained from restricting the growth of plants by training and dwarfing, some of the methods of training offer adaptations which allow of combining plants of various habits of growth to the advantage of the grower and with little or no disadvantage to the plants. To illustrate this, currants may be combined with grapes, apples with currants or raspberries, grapes and strawberries.

The advantages of these methods become apparent at once when the object is the most economical utilization of a limited land area.

Besides the special adaptations afforded by dwarfed trees and by special combinations of low growing and high growing plants, certain well known systems of pruning and training allow additional liberties to the skillful planter. The vine may be utilized as a cover for walks and drives or as a canopy over small outbuildings. A cozy summer veranda may be covered by grapevines, thus securing the double advantage of a cool, shady nook during summer and a supply of fruit in autumn.

Where there is more land than one's disposal there may be both a fruit garden and a vegetable garden.

For specific recommendations as to varieties of fruits adapted to the various fruit sections of the United States see farmers' bulletin No. 298, "Varieties of Fruits Recommended for Planting."

The Primary Law.

Following is an opinion on the Primary Election Law by Attorney General Garnett, in reply to numerous requests upon him for information:

"In the first place you ask us to interpret the clause which requires a voter to ask for either a democratic or republican ballot. Second, does this clause do away with independent voting? Third, is it possible for a democratic voter to write the name of a republican, who is seeking a nomination for office, in the blank space usually reserved on the democratic ballot, and have such vote counted as a vote for that name as a democratic nominee, or will it be counted as a republican vote?"

"In the first place the primary election law is designated for the sole purpose of nominating candidates of the dominant parties. By section 3, the nominating candidates by the political parties as hereinafter defined, is specifically provided. By section 5 of the act, a political party, within the meaning of the act, is defined to be an organization of voters and which at the last preceding Presidential election cast at least twenty per cent of the votes in the entire State. So the act applies only to regularly organized parties which cast twenty per cent of the votes in the last Presidential election and such parties are required to make their nomination in the primary.

"This act does not repeal the provisions of the old law, which provided for nominations by petitions only by conventions for the political parties not included in the provisions of the recent act. Independent voters should not have a right, nor are they authorized by the law, to vote in the primary elections. Independent and other parties would have a perfect right to meet in convention or to take the sense of the independent voters in any way they please, and they thereby might endorse nominees of the regular party. The other than democratic, republican and progressive parties, are not restricted by this law to any particular method of making their nomination, nor are they limited to any particular time. So much for the question of independent voters. Section 19 of the act provides as follows:

"In addition to the special qualifications hereinafter provided the same qualifications of electors shall apply in primary elections held under this act as are now required in regular elections. Said qualifications shall be determined as of the date of the date of the primary, without regard to the qualifications or disqualifications as they may exist at the succeeding regular election. In precincts where registration is required no elector, except those entitled to be specially registered as hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to vote in any primary unless he is registered in the registration book of said precinct for the succeeding year, as affiliating with the party whose ballot he offers to vote. If not registered he shall not be entitled to vote the ballot of the party with which he is registered, and no other. In other precincts qualified electors shall be allowed to vote only the ballot of that party with which they declare their affiliation.

"Under this section, it will be clearly seen that in cities where registration is required, a person who is registered as a democrat, would not be entitled to and should not receive from the clerk other than a democratic ballot; likewise a person registered as a republican would not be entitled to and should not receive other than a republican ballot. In the counties and cities where registration is not required, this matter is not controlled, but it is provided the qualified electors shall be allowed to vote only

the ballot of the party with which they declare their affiliation. This will leave the selection of the nominees open to some abuses, because under it, a republican elector might declare his affiliation with the democratic party, receive a democratic ballot, and then vote for the weakest man on the ticket.

By a concerted action on the part of any great number of members of either the one or the other party, the weakest candidates of either the one or the other party might thereby be selected, but from the careful reading of the entire law, I see no way that this matter can be regulated or controlled or controlled unless it is left to the discretion and good judgment of the judges and I doubt then whether they would have the power to refuse a man a ballot on the simple grounds that they did not believe he affiliated with the party by his declaration.

"As to your last question, there is some doubt. Senator J. W. Eaton, who was the author of the bill, and it was he to whom I wrote on this particular question answered it in part by saying that the electors would be permitted to indicate their choice of selection by writing the name of any person they so choose upon the ballot and that the name as written would count as one vote for the person indicated.

"I do not agree with Senator Eaton on this construction of the law. In the first place I do not think it was the intention of the Legislature that there should be any blank space left on the ballot for the writing names. My belief in this view is somewhat borne out by the latter part of Section 17 of the act, which provides as follows:

"The ballot shall be printed so as to give each elector a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates for nomination by making with the stencil across in the square after the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote for nomination.

"If my construction of this section is correct—that is that the choice of each elector shall only be designated in the manner provided in Section 17—then the officers of the election would not be authorized to count as a valid vote for any person, whether for one party or the other, a name written on the ballot with pencil, or with pen and ink, as far as that is concerned.

"You can readily see how any other construction of this would lead to an abuse of the law, and to thwart the intention of the legislators in having a fair and full and free expression of the voters as to their choice of nominees. As indicated above, it would be a very easy matter, both in districts where registration is required, and in districts where registration is not required, upon the concerted action of either the members of the one or the other party to write the name of some democrat or republican on either the one or the other ballot, who would have no possible chance of winning at the final election.

"For example, in a primary election in Fayette county, upon an agreement by the members of the republican party that they should vote for John Smith, a democrat, by writing his name on the republican ticket, and it so happened that John Smith was a man of such character that he could not possibly win in the November election, there would be a clear defeat of the intention of this law, and we believe that the courts will hold that such action would not be permissible, because it would defeat the purposes of the act."

The Mexican government has refused to recognize the Chinese republic, saying it was too "unstable." Never mind, China, next week's Mexican government will be different.

Eleven Year Old Boy Suicides.

Fredrick, the eleven year-old son of D. B. Goodpaster, who lives on White's branch in the southwest part of the county, committed suicide April 30th, by hanging himself. The little fellow accidentally struck his little sister, still younger than himself, on the head with an ax in the afternoon of that day, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. He was sent to a neighbor's house near by to get some liniment to bathe the wound on the little girl's head, and after he returned he told some of the other boys that he intended to kill himself. He was last seen alive about 6 o'clock, and at about 10 o'clock that night was found hanging from a rafter in a shed of the barn with a plow line looped around his neck. There was an old bedstead standing in the shed near where the boy was hanging and the indications were that he had climbed upon the headboard of this bedstead, tied the rope to the beam above, looped it around his neck and then jumped off.

The child had not been punished for striking his sister, and his brooding over the accident is the only cause that can be given for his act.

Better Babies.

"How many babies in Kentucky can qualify under the rules adopted for the 'Better Babies' exhibit at the San Diego exposition?"

Another question is "How many mothers and fathers will be willing to have their babies judged by the same standards applied to prize animals with the single purpose of adopting some system that will produce better babies?"

Eugenics has been a popular fad, but in the end the term means simply "Better Babies," and this is the result sought by the proposed exhibit about which President D. C. Collier, of the San Diego Exposition, and Mrs. Gertrude B. Lane, of New York, are in correspondence.

Mrs. Lane proposes to hold a "Better Babies" contest, and is holding them, in every state in the Union. The San Diego Exposition has asked her to exhibit the results of these contests at San Diego, or to outline a plan whereby the exhibit can be made.

President Collier may decide to offer a big prize for the best baby less than three years old exhibited at the exposition during the year 1915, and is awaiting Mrs. Lane's suggestions with a good deal of interest.

Cutting Affray at White Oak.

On last Sunday a man by the name of Simpkins was cut and severely wounded, at the village of White Oak, by John Salver, youngest son of Martin Salver. Details of the affair were hard to get, but from the best information at hand Simpkins and Arnett Salver, a nephew of John Salver, were engaged in an altercation when he (John Salver) stabbed Simpkins in the back. Rumor has it that the attack was premeditated—that the row between Arnett Salver and Simpkins was started on purpose to give John a chance to use his knife. Up to the present we have not learned whether or not any arrests have been made.

Bryan's Mission Fails.

Secretary of State Bryan's mission to California to prevent, if possible, the passage of the alien land bill by the California legislature failed, as the bill was rushed through while he was there. Japan is protesting against the bill, claiming that it is in violation of the terms of the treaty between the two nations. Japan has notified the United States that she will hold this country responsible for California's acts in the matter, and some uneasiness is felt over the situation.

144,000 Free Meals

For The Veterans.

In commemoration of the bloody battle at Chickamauga 50 years ago, Chattanooga announces perfection of the plans for entertainment of the United Confederate Veterans and the Sons who will hold their 23rd annual Reunion May 27-29. High officials of the G. A. R. state that Chattanooga's expenditures for entertainment and amusement, etc., will be on a more lavish scale than was ever necessary for their meetings, even surpassing the high water mark at Los Angeles.

It is expected in Chattanooga that upward of 12,000 veterans will be present, all of whom will be tendered free lodging and meals at Camp Alexander P. Stewart. Some fellow with a love for statistics has figured that this means the service of 144,000 free meals in course of four days. The requisite number of Government tents and cots have been loaned by the War Department. The year 1913 will perhaps mark the last pilgrimage of most of the veterans of 1863 to ground made sacred by the heroes of the Blue and Gray on the heights and in the shadow of Lookout Mountain.

Appointed Director.

Our townsman, Henry M. Cox, has been honored by the "Kentucky Association of Perry Centennial Celebration," as shown by the following letter which is self-explanatory:

Louisville, Ky., April 26, 1913. Mr. Henry M. Cox, West Liberty, Ky.

My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to announce that you have been designated as an Associate Director of this Association, which has charge of the mammoth celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the various events of the War of 1912, in which Kentuckians served with great distinction.

The enclosed booklet will indicate in a small degree the part Kentucky played in that war, as well as indicating to some extent the scope of the celebration to be held in Louisville. This celebration, however, is essentially an all Kentucky celebration, in which all Kentuckians should take equal pride and for that reason Associate Directors have been selected from among our foremost citizens to lend aid and advice to the movement.

Conveying the very hearty wish of the local directors that you will accept this appointment. I am Very truly yours, DENNY B. GOODE, Sec.

Advertising Talk.

The effect of an advertisement is not always immediately apparent, and for that reason many get discouraged in their advertising campaigns. The purchaser whom your ad begets you seldom tells you of the fact. Maybe he read your ad months ago, at a time when he did not need the article, and is not fully conscious that it is the impression that the reading of the ad made upon him that caused him to go to you when he did need it. The constant advertiser, the man who keeps the fact that he is in business constantly in the public eye is the man who reaps rich rewards from advertising.

Hitting The Trail.

Chas. D. Arnett and Jas. H. Sebastian, candidates for Senator and Representative, respectively, mounted their chargers and started for Campton, Sunday. The Wolfe Circuit Court began Monday and Jim and Charley intended to make the hand of many a Wolfe county democrat sore on that day, which they doubtless did, as they are both experts at the game. Mr. Arnett has no opposition as yet, unless it developed the first of this week.

Gravely people and Dr. Miller's Laxative Tablets because they are mild.

Base Ball.

Two games of ball with Cannel City were played on the local diamond Saturday. In the forenoon the game was between the Stacy Fork Second team and our Third school nine, and resulted in a score of 14 to 10 in favor of the visitors.

In the afternoon the game was between the First teams of West Liberty and Cannel City and resulted in a victory for West Liberty by a score of 7 to 6. We were not furnished with the lineup in either game and can give only the general results.

On Monday one of the best games of the season was played here between West Liberty and Hazel Green, with the usual result, West Liberty winning. A few errors on both sides run the score up, but in the main it was a snappy, well played game.

Following is the lineup and score by innings:

W. L.	H. G.
Cottle 1b	Hatton
Maxey 2b	Pratt
Henry 3b	Center
Stamp ss	Chaney
B. Cisco p	Little
M. Cisco c	Williams
Elam rf	Barker
Wheeler cf	Ross
Oakley lf	Rose
Lykins rf	
Umpire—Daniel.	
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
W. L.	2 0 1 0 0 3 3 0 x—9
H. G.	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—4

DON'TS

Don't sprinkle salt on the tail of temptation.

Don't try to get the better of a man when he hasn't any.

Don't be satisfied to pay as you go. Save enough to come back.

Don't snore in church. It's mean of you to keep others awake.

Don't get married with the sole idea that misery loves company.

Don't follow the beaten track unless you are satisfied to remain beaten.

Don't accept advice from any man who never offers you nothing else.

Don't expect Opportunity to come to you with a letter of introduction.

Don't trust to luck. Nine tenths of the people in the world guess wrong.

Don't buy your friends. They never last as long as those you make yourself.

Don't envy the rise of others. Many a man who gets to the top is mere froth.

Don't greet Misfortune with a smile unless you are prepared for a onesided flirtation.

Don't make good resolutions unless you constantly carry a repair kit with you.

Don't place too much confidence in appearances. Many a man with a red nose is white all the way through.

Don't fail to have an object in view. Many a man leads such an aimless existence that he could fire at random without hitting it.—Lippincott's.

A Literary Curiosity.

Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.

This is curious because it spells the same words backward as forward; the first letter of each word placed consecutively, spells the first word; the second letter spells the second word, and so on.

The last words read backward and spell the last word; and the next to the last letters spell the next to the last word and so on throughout.

There are also many letters in each word as there are words in the sentence.—Ex.

Oratorical Contest.

The West Liberty High School will compete with other Kentucky schools for oratorical honors at Lexington May 16. Byron Cisco and Bernard Whitt have been chosen to represent our school.

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dressed to the Editor.
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April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West
Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March
3, 1879.
H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

No man has the right to do an
act that prevents his neighbor
from succeeding.

President Wilson is not run-
ning things with a high hand
but he sure has a firm grip on the
situation.

If any candidate is not satis-
fied with the way the straw vote
is going up it might be well for
him to get out and do a little
hustling.

The time never has been when
the farmers are enjoying such
golden opportunities as at pres-
ent, and yet many of them are
failing to make the most of them.

A habit, good or bad, once
firmly fixed is hard to break;
therefore it is well to form the
habit early in life of buying from
the merchant who advertises.
You won't want to break this hab-
it when you get old.

An old saw has it that the
constant dripping of the water
will wear away the stone. We
are testing out that theory.
Week by week we have been, in
the name of the citizens, calling
for a published statement of the
finances of the town. It takes a
lot of patience, but we are still on
the job, and we keep asking the
question: "What becomes of the
tax money."

Mr. Candidate, if you want to
let the voters know why you are
expecting their support, and the
reasons why you feel that they
should support you, the columns
of the COURIER afford you an
excellent means. We will sell
you as much or as little space as
you think your needs require.
The sooner you do this the bet-
ter, for the time when the voters
make up their mind is at hand.

Anent the sidewalk question,
some one asked us if we really
had any hope that the board of
trustees would do anything to
cause the building of sidewalks.
We were compelled to answer
that we had not; that time after
time they had "ordered" them
built, but that no steps had been
taken to enforce the ordinances,
and that the citizens had come to
believe that they could build, or
not build, just as they choose.
It will require a "showing" to
convince us that they mean busi-
ness. We're from Missouri.

Now that the smoke of the bat-
tle of the school election has
cleared away, the work of pre-
paring for the divorcement of
the graded and high school
should begin. The COURIER sug-
gests that the county be sold a
site on the graded school lot to
build its house upon, and that
the campus be used jointly by
two schools. It would be rank-
follly for the district to sell out
the entire property to the coun-
ty. The present building, while
possibly the worst arranged
school building in the State, is
large enough to accommodate the
graded school, and can if the dis-
trict ever wants to have it done,
be remodeled and made a good
building. The county is able to
build a good high school building
and will have to do so. So let's
sit tight and hold to the idea of
separate schools.

Another year has come and
gone and yet there is no organized
"boys corn club" in Morgan coun-
ty. And for what reason? Has
there been no definite action tak-
en nor no concerted effort on the
part of those who could have pre-
fected or materially assisted in
perfecting the organization? Why
are we behind other coun-
ties in this respect? A blind
man can see the good that would
result therefrom. The
strangest thing about it all is
that the farmers themselves, the

ones who ought to be most inter-
ested—assuredly the ones who
would be most benefited—have
not taken the matter up among
themselves and organized their
boys into clubs for the purpose
of better preparing them to till
the soil. But in this case it looks
like the boy will have to be fath-
er to the man, but he must have
a leader. Why not the Farmer's
Educational and Co-operative
Union take up the work?

LET US HOPE.

Before this article is seen by
the Courier readers the Graded
School election for district No. 1,
Morgan county will be over.
The result thereof will be a mat-
ter of history. This article is
penned in the hope that all will
end well, and whatever the re-
sult of the election the writer,
as an individual, will be affected
least of all. He has labored un-
selfishly to build up a school at
West Liberty that would be sec-
ond to none in the mountains. He
has given freely of his time, his
means and his newspaper space,
the latter of which is his stock
in trade, in this behalf with what
result let future generations tell.
He has cooperated heartily, where
cooperation was possible, with
every influence and every move-
ment which made for the up-
building and the betterment of
the West Liberty High School.
Cooperation was not always pos-
sible from the fact that certain
influences controlled by well
meaning but misguided people
stood squarely in the way and
thwarted every effort of a man,
who would be honest with him-
self and with all the world, to do
the good which otherwise in his
power lay. When we were do-
ing our very best and bending
every effort to forget the indig-
nities previously heaped upon
us by the churches, and try-
ing to build up the school despite
the sinister influences which con-
trolled it at that time, we were
beset upon by a prurient little
preacher, a parody on God's
masterpiece, who had been se-
lected by the sectarian manage-
ment of the school, to deliver
something, the Devil knows
what, to somebody, God knows
who, at the close of the 1910 ses-
sion of the school, and given such
a castigation as never man of
our circumscribed circle of op-
erations was the recipient of before.
It was so eloquent and clothed
in such well chosen language
that even those who had previous-
ly been our friends and for
whom we had gone out of the
beaten path to favor and advance
their interests, joined with the
omnium gatherum, who took
fiendish delight in listening to op-
probriums heaped upon the edi-
tor of the Courier, in vociferous
applause.

But the offenders have never
forgiven the offender for the
wrong they did him. He's been
too stubborn, they say; he refuses
to kiss the feet that kicked him
and trampled upon, what they
thought to be his totally helpless
body.

But let's get back to the sub-
ject. We (or I) intend to vote,
and when you read this will have
voted, for what? I, from the
depths of heart that is both fear-
less and conscientious, believe
to be for the best interests of the
children of Graded Common
School District No. 1, and of the
West Liberty High School. In
doing this I will perhaps vote for
(or at least with) those who
have persistently antagonized me
in my fight against the wrongs
done me by the churches of this
town several years ago. Why do
(or did) you do this, you may ask?
Because I love the children that
are and the children that will be,
more than I hate your damnable
hypocrisy, or the petty orthodoxy
and contemptible narrowness
that prompted you to try to crush
me beneath your feet, deprive
me of the means of earning an
honest livelihood and rob my
child of her daily bread.

Call my action what you may,
just so you don't call it covar-
dice. It takes (or took) more
manhood and more courage than
has been displayed by every
church member in West Liberty
since the band of pioneers gath-
ered on the bank of the Licking
river and organized the town and
more than will be displayed with-
in the next hundred years.

I am not tooting my own horn.
I am merely making a comprison
and telling the plain unvarnish-
ed truth. I have surrendered
no principle in my action in this
school election. Who of you who
have denied me the privilege of
entering your churches can say
as much? From the empty void
of echoless air no answer comes.
I sought to avoid making this
affair between myself and the
churches, and at one time the
school, a personal affair. Use-
less! Personalities were drawn
into it. With what result? Let
the present and the future an-
swer.

Someone will doubtless ask:
What do you hope to gain by
your present attitude? For my-
self nothing, for others much. I
hope by acting independently of
all extraneous influences and as-
side from selfish motives to see
the school at West Liberty put
upon a firm business like basis,
neither ruled by sectarianism,
selfishness nor partisanship.
Upon what grounds do I base
this hope? Upon the fact that
the clans are no longer united.
The old coalition is some-
what broken. The Methodist
church and the Christian church
of this place were never united
until they had to march their
forces in one solid phalanx in
order to quell a powerful foe
that threatened to destroy the
social, moral and religious in-
stitutions of the town. A little
coterie of Methodists gathered
in their church, were, resolute
and shed big briny tears until
they bethought themselves that
they had better invoke the aid
of the Campbellites 'ere the dra-
gon had gotten the entire town in
his coils. They hid themselves
hither where their erstwhile re-
ligious foe happened to be assem-
bled for worship. The Chair-
maness of their indignation Com-
mittee read the resolutions they
had adopted. What then? The
Campbellites, thirsty for blood
and secure behind their bulwarks
took up the fight. But what's the
use to descant further? Briefly,
I and others with me, were in-
dicted, tried, convicted
and executed, socially and
religiously, worlds without end,
without once being informed that
we were accused of any wrong—
never once being given a chance
to offer an explanation, ask
a question or introduce a wit-
ness.

But that affair, which is not
dead nor can ever die, shall not
stand in my way when it comes
to working for the interest of the
school. Whatever criticism I
have heretofore offered was done
because I saw that the children of
this community were not getting
that to which they were justly
and lawfully entitled. It mat-
ters not who is at the helm of the
school this and succeeding years
I will criticize as freely and fear-
lessly if criticism is deserved.
But my action in the school elec-
tion this year was taken solely
with the hope that the manage-
ment of the school would be put
upon so high a plane that there
would be nothing to criticize. I
would far rather commend than
condemn, and for this reason I
lost my identity for the time be-
ing and joined forces with those
who have wronged and still
wrong me, well knowing that my
wrongs have come to stay, but
hoping and believing that the
welfare of the children of this
town would be better subserved
by my action.

FOREST NURSERIES

Two nurseries for the growth
of forest tree seedlings and trans-
plants will be started in the near
future, one near Frankfort, and
the other on 25 acres of land be-
longing to the State Fair at
Louisville. The State Board of
Forestry at its quarterly meeting
on April 21 made arrange-
ments to undertake this work.
It will cost about \$750 each to
establish the nurseries and the
stock from them will be furnis-
hed to the people of the State at
cost in order to encourage the re-
foresting of cut-over areas and
waste lands. These nurseries
are projects which will be of
benefit to the people of the State
and within a very short time will
be self-supporting.

The crack of doom has already
sounded a great many times.

FRUITS COULD BE KENTUCKY GROWN

\$17,000,000 Spent Outside
State Each Year.

SHOULD GROW THEM HERE.

Schools Are Striving to Help Solve
Problems That Will Confront Our
Children—Useless to Talk to Older
Farmers—Boys' Corn Clubs Point
Way to Success.

It is estimated that there are 9,000,
000 apple trees of bearing age in Ken-
tucky at the present writing. Our
annual crop from these trees is some-
thing like 3,000,000 bushels of in-
ferior quality. We spend \$17,000,000
for fruits of all kinds that could be
grown in Kentucky.

It is useless to talk to many of the
older farmers, for they will tell you:



BOY CHATTING.

"Oh, yes; when I was a boy you could
raise all the fruit you wanted to. But
now—well, I reckon it's just run out."
It must be the new generation with
which we deal if we are to save this
annual expenditure of \$17,000,000
some time in the future. We cannot
go out to every farmhouse in the state
and have a chat with the farmer and
his boys and girls, so we must find a
way to teach them easily and effectively.
The Boys' Corn clubs point the way
to success. They have been under pos-
sible by the co-operation of teachers
everywhere in the country, and the
same is possible in fruit culture. At
one of our normal schools numbers of
the young people who are training for
teachers are getting ready for this
new crusade.

Almost any afternoon this spring in
the basement of one of the big build-
ings, tables littered with roots of
various apple trees, twigs from stand-
ard varieties, ahead, wired tags and
knives might have been seen.

As rapidly as deft fingers cut roots
and twigs to fit size, they were
wound with thread and placed in small
bundles. These bundles of ten, fif-
teen or twenty-five tiny trees were then
sent to the country by parcel post.
These trees were to be planted in the
home gardens of the pupil teachers
and carefully cultivated for a year be-
fore being set out permanently.

That the interest in this real vital
work of education is growing is shown
by the fact that the number of trees



TWENTY-FIVE JONATHANS READY TO SEND
OUT.

mated to the homes of the students
this spring will be about five times as
great as it was two years ago.
The first year the work was in-
augurated 4,000 trees were grafted, last
year 8,000 and this year about 20,000
will go on their mission of education.
With such work being done by teach-
ers here and there over the state the
children are sure to see a new vision
of Kentucky as a fruit state.

K. E. A. MEETING AT LOUISVILLE.
If never there, you ought to go.
If ever there, you'll want to go.
Kentucky Educational Association
meeting, Louisville, April 30, May 1, 2
and 3. The crowd will be large. Bet-
ter arrange to go now. Special rail-
road rates.

O. F. HENRY,
WEST LIBERTY, KENTUCKY,
REPRESENTING
HUTCHINSON STEVENSON HAT
COMPANY,
Wholesale Hatters,
Charleston, S. C.
YOUR ORDEES SOLICITED.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence

Because it's Welded, you can take it Down
and Put it Up Without Injuring the Fence

That's a good point to consider.
Many a time you would shift a line of
fencing from, say, the bull pasture to the
hog lot—if it didn't destroy the efficiency
of the fence.

In "Pittsburgh Perfect", the only fence
with electrically welded joints, the stays
are permanently joined to the line wires.

Made in Different Styles for FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN,
CHICKEN, POULTRY and RABBIT YARD and GARDEN

Every Rod Guaranteed

Ask your dealer for "Pittsburgh Perfect" and insist on his furnishing it. Do not allow him to persuade
you that some other fence is just as good. If he doesn't sell it, write us direct.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Brands of Barbed Wire:
Bright, Annealed and Galvanized Wire; Twisted
Cable Wire; Hard Spring Coil Wire; Fence
Staples; Poultry Netting Staples; Regular Wire
Nails; Galvanized Wire Nails; Large Head
Roofing Nails; Single Loop Bala Ties; "Pit-
sburgh Perfect" Fencing. All made of Open
Hearth material.

If you are interested in Wire Fencing, write
for FREE copy of our ALMANAC, 1913—
Pittsburgh Steel Co.
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Course leading to Elementary,
Intermediate and Life State Cer-
tificates. Tuition free in all fields.
Schools of Kentucky. Special
Contract. Tuition Free to ap-
plicants. Two months of in-
struction, new model school, new manual training building,
recreation grounds, and a fine location, well equipped for
graduation. Domestic Science. First Term begins Sep-
tember 2. Second Term November 1. Third Term January
27. Fourth Term April 7. Summer School opens June 10.
Catalogue Free.

J. G. CRADDE, President.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on
the 12th day of May, 1913, the
undersigned will present to the
Hon. I. C. Ferguson, judge of the
Morgan County Court, a petition
in which said court will be asked
to cause a public road to be open-
ed in Morgan County, Kentucky,
beginning at the terminus of the
Ezel and Menifee road, near the
Mouth of Black Water, and run-
ning in an eastward direction
through the lands of Bill Cox
James Peyton, Ned Hurley, Al-
len Cox, Jesse Barnett, W. T.
Barnett, J. W. Crouch, and C. N.
Chancy and terminating at the
Cottle school house. Said peti-
tion will request the said court to
appoint commissioners and make
all orders and judgements and
grant all proper relief in the pre-
mises.

Jesse Barnett, Ned Hurley,
J. A. Peyton, W. O. Cox,
W. T. Barnett, C. N. Cheney
Land owners in Morgan County.

Advertisement For Bids

On Monday May 12 1913, and up
to 12 o'clock of that day, I, at my
office in the court house in West
Liberty, Kentucky, will receive
bids for the building of abut-
ments to the following bridges:
Elk Fork bridge, Day Fork bridge,
Index bridge, Grassy bridge at
the Chapel and the bridge across
Caney, near the mouth of Stacy
Fork. Plans and specifications
may be had by applying to me af-
ter May 5. The right to reject
any and all bids is hereby retain-
ed and the successful bidder will
be prepared to fill bond in a sum
equal to the amount of his bid.
151-2t
EVERT MATHIS,
County Road Engineer.

Notice of Dissolution.

In accordance with the provi-
sions of Section No. 561, Kentucky
Statutes, the public is hereby no-
tified that the stockholders of the
Home Oil Company, of Cannel
City, Ky., at a special meeting
held at the office of the company
on April 22, 1913, adopted a res-
olution directing a dissolution of
the company.

HOME OIL COMPANY,
150-4 F. E. FAULKNER, Sec.

PATENTS

TRADE-MARKS and copyrights obtained or no
fee. Send model, sketches or photos and brief
description for FREE SEARCH and report on
patentability. No money advanced.
Send 5-cent stamp for NEW BOOKLET,
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decide if you can patent. Write today.
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for a patent.

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Many sufferers from rheumatism have
been surprised and delighted with the
prompt relief afforded by applying Cham-
berlain's Liniment. Not one case of rheu-
matism in ten requires any internal treat-
ment whatever. This Liniment is for sale
by all dealers.

After taking Dr. Miles' Laxative
Tablets children ask for "more candy."

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General Merchandise for the Retail
Trade. Also the best Farm Wagon
to be had, and can make you
close prices.

E. RICE, Manager.

Morehead & North Fork Railroad. MOREHEAD DIVISION.

South Bound.			Time Table No. 8.			North Bound.		
1	5	9	STATIONS	4	8	12		
Lv. Daily ex-Sund'y	Lv. Daily ex-Sund'y	Lv. Sun- day only	Arr Daily ex-Sund'y	Arr Daily ex-Sund'y	Arr Sun- day only	Lv. Daily ex-Sund'y	Lv. Daily ex-Sund'y	Lv. Sun- day only
8:20 a.m.	8:25 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	Morehead	11:57 a.m.	5:20 p.m.	12:30 p.m.		
8:25 "	8:30 "	9:35 "	Clearfield	11:52 "	5:15 "	12:27 "		
8:30 "	8:35 "	9:40 "	Summit	11:42 "	5:05 "	12:17 "		
8:35 "	8:40 "	9:45 "	Lick Fork	11:34 "	4:59 "	12:07 "		
8:40 "	8:45 "	9:50 "	Paragon	11:25 "	4:50 "	11:55 a.m.		
8:45 "	8:50 "	9:55 "	Upper Lick	11:13 "	4:38 "	11:43 "		
8:50 "	8:55 "	10:00 "	Crane	11:09 "	4:34 "	11:40 "		
8:55 "	9:00 "	10:05 "	Pretty Brae	11:04 "	4:29 "	11:35 "		
9:00 "	9:05 "	10:10 "	Lime Kiln	10:59 "	4:25 "	11:30 "		
9:05 "	9:10 "	10:15 "	Buckett	10:55 "	4:21 "	11:25 "		
9:10 "	9:15 "	10:20 "	Blair's Mill	10:51 "	4:17 "	11:20 "		
9:15 "	9:20 "	10:25 "	Wrigley	10:49-9:05	4:17 "	11:10 "		
9:20 "	9:25 "	10:30 "	Redwine	10:55 "	4:07 "			
Arr Daily ex-Sund'y	Arr Daily ex-Sund'y	Arr Sun- day only		Lv. Daily ex-Sund'y	Lv. Daily ex-Sund'y	Lv. Sun- day only		

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